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There are about 100,000 boys in all the mission-schools in India, and nearly 30,000 girls. This speaks well for the future of India. The "woman's rights" movement, however, has evidently not yet reached India.

The Moravians have a mission at Australia, where their labors are evidently needed. At Ramahyuck the natives are becoming civilized, giving up their nomadic life, and cultivating the ground with considerable success.

In the Friendly Islands, where fifty years ago there was not one native Christian, the regular attendants upon worship now exceed 30,000, and the contributions to religious objects are over \$15,000 a year. Two hundred and fifty day schools contain 10,000 pupils.

TEMPERANCE—INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—The liquors sold at retail in the United States, in a single year, amount to nearly \$15,000,000; while the actual profits of the traffic are more than three times as much as the whole expense of religious instruction, and several times greater than the entire cost of public education in the United States.—*Boston Traveller*.

STATISTICS OF MISFORTUNE—report that in 1866 there were in Europe 166,800 deaf and dumb, 219,000 blind, 305,580 insane and imbecile persons. Insanity is most frequent in the northwest of Europe, and toward the southeast gradually decreases.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.—An interesting movement is now taking place in Sweden, Norway and Finland, with the object of establishing in those countries schools for adults on a similar system to that adopted in Denmark. These schools were first founded in 1840 by M. Grundtvig, a Danish clergyman, well known in his own country as a distinguished poet, historian, and archæologist, and also as the leader of the Lutheran party, now so influential among the Danes. The instruction given is entirely free from government control, the whole of the expense being defrayed partly from patriotic offerings made by wealthy citizens, partly from voluntary subscriptions among the pupils. The chief object of the schools being to prepare the numerous small proprietors who abound in the Scandinavian countries for political life, neither religion nor abstract science is taught in them. The principal subjects are history, Scandinavian literature and mythology, geography, gymnastics, singing and military exercises. There are now fifty of these schools in Denmark, most of which are well attended. Their patrons and supporters belong chiefly to the Scandinavian party, which aims at a union of the various Scandinavian countries under a single government, and has many advocates in Sweden, Denmark and even Finland.

REVIVAL OF SLAVERY.—The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury has been called to the port of San Francisco where, it is alleged, the law of 1808, prohibiting the importation of persons of color, who are held to service or labor, and the law of 1862 against the coolie, or slave trade, have been totally disregarded. A movement is making at San Francisco for the organization of a society to procure the enforcement of the above laws.

NATIONAL POVERTY OF SPAIN.—The interest on her debt is \$32,000,000, while the other national expenditures are set down at \$117,000,000, making a total of \$149,000,000. On the other hand, the estimated revenues are only \$107,000,000, leaving a certain deficiency of \$42,000,000, which may very likely be still larger. Borrowing is out of the question. The last loan yielded only 30 to 40 cents on the dollar, and that was taken by Spaniards rather as a matter of patriotic devotion than from the expectation of any return.

TOO POOR TO INCREASE HER ARMY.—It is said that Turkey abandons the idea of increasing her army from inability to bear the expense, but, hopes to supply the deficiency by throwing open its ranks to subjects without distinction of race or religion. A species of economy that we should like to see the so-called Christian government of Europe practise in place of their cruel and oppressive conscription. Let them cease from compelling men into the army; and there would be much smaller armies, and fewer wars.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The bill for the purchase of the telegraph lines by the government became a law. The total amount to be paid is £7,000,000. (\$35,000,000.) It is designed to extend and cheapen telegraphic communication, and the number of places served is to be at once nearly doubled. The prospects of the grain crops very favorable. The work of reorganizing the Irish Church as disestablished is proceeding very satisfactorily. The Fenian Prisoners are likely to be pardoned. The conflicts with the natives in Australia still continue.

FRANCE.—The Emperor's health, so long and seriously impaired, is said to be much restored. He has conceded most of the demands required by the legislature, largely increasing its powers in favor of the people. The government is becoming decidedly more liberal and popular. Prince Napoleon, (the Emperor's cousin, son of Jerome Bonaparte,) made a speech, in which he declared his devotion to the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, and gave his complete adherence to the proposed reforms, adding a hope that they were but a beginning for others. At a subsequent session, he made another very liberal speech, urging additional reforms, including greater Ministerial responsibility. The 100th anniversary of the First Napoleon's birth was observed with comparatively little interest, on which occasion the Emperor granted a complete amnesty to press and political offenders, persons convicted of evading the taxes, deserters from the army and navy, and sailors in the merchant marine who have abandoned their ships.

SPAIN.—continues quite unsettled, and is now much excited under the idea of American interference in the affairs of Cuba. The note of our minister Sickles to the Spanish government on the subject created a popular clamor for an immediate declaration of war against us. No king yet chosen, or likely to be very soon. The finances in a very unsatisfactory condition, and difficult to collect the taxes levied. The bishops have affirmed anew their adhesion to the government. More troops and iron-clads to be sent to Cuba. The determination general to suppress the rebellion at any cost. The regency of Serrano likely to be continued.

PRUSSIA.—The celebration of the birth-day of Baron Humboldt has been, not only in this country, but to a large extent on both continents, in America as well as in Europe, one of the most marked and honorable events of the season, significant of a growing disposition to honor the benefactors of mankind rather than their destroyers as in ages past.

AUSTRIA.—The relations between Austria and Prussia are becoming more and more friendly. The government decided in its tone against the Papal demands respecting its Embassy at Rome. There is a strong disposition to bring all convents and monastic institutions more strictly under legal surveillance, like all other associations. The Cracow affair is reacting strongly against such institutions. The 500th anniversary of the birth of John Huss was celebrated at Prague with much eclat, but was rather political than religious.

ASIA.—TURKEY.—The misunderstanding between the Sultan and his Egyptian Viceroy is likely to be amicably settled by the submission of the latter to the demands of the former. Great preparations are in progress to celebrate this autumn the completion of the Suez Canal. The Nile lower than for 150 years before.

JAPAN.—continues unsettled, the rebellion not yet subdued, nor likely to be very soon.

CUBA.—remains very much as for many months past, nothing decisive as yet on either side. Despite fillibusters and unprincipled demagogues, our government still continues in good faith its immemorial policy of non-intervention.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Peru is said to have conceded belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels, and the Paraguayan war, so often reported brought to a close, still continues under the desperate efforts of the fiendish Dictator Lopez.

DOMESTIC.—The sudden death the same week of two of our most prominent public men, Senator FESSENDEN and Secretary RAWLINS, has made a profound impression. No marked political movements during the month. The coal-mine disaster at Avondale, Pa., an event so common abroad, but so new here, startled the public with horror, but is found to have sacrificed only 110 lives, while a late explosion in Prussia is said to have destroyed some 400.